

THE RAILROAD LAW.

AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SALE OF THE STATE'S INTEREST IN THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact:

Section 1. That the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General of the State of North Carolina be and they are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of said State to sell, assign and transfer all the right and interest of the State in and to the railway, stock, property and franchises of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to execute an instrument purporting to convey, and which, when delivered to the grantees in pursuance of the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be a deed effectual to convey to William J. Best, William R. Grace, James D. Fish and J. Nelson Tappan, subject to the charter of said company and the amendments thereto, which shall be in force at the date of the ratification of this act, all the interest of said State in and to the stock, ways, railways, road-bed, rights of way, depot grounds, and other lands belonging to the same; all railroads, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, wood-houses, freight-houses, machine shops, and every other building or structure thereon to belonging, held, owned or used by said railroad company in conducting the business thereof; also all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, all equipments, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, supplies, and material for constructing and operating the railroad of said company or any part thereof; together with all and every corporate rights and franchises, and all and every right, estate, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever appertaining or in any wise belonging to said railroad company, and all statutory claims or liens of said State against or upon the property and franchises of said company; which said instrument shall be deposited by said commissioners with the United States Trust Company of New York, as an escrow, to be delivered to the grantees therein named, upon the fulfillment of the terms and conditions hereinafter specified, taking from said Trust Company a receipt setting forth the purposes and conditions of said deposit.

Sec. 3. That said instrument shall be made, and shall express upon its face that it is made, subject only to a mortgage deed of the aggregate amount of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$850,000), and mortgage bonds of equal amount issued thereon, which said mortgage was executed under and by authority of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company," ratified the 13th day of March, 1875.

Sec. 4. That the interest on said bonds shall be paid by the said grantees, or their assigns, from and after the ratification of this act, and if paid elsewhere than at the Treasury of the State, the interest coupons, as soon as paid, shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the State for cancellation. And nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent said grantees or their assigns from settling and discharging of record said mortgage deed and the bonds issued thereon, for a sum less than the face or par value thereof, and any sum saved in the settlement or compromise of said mortgage shall inure to the benefit of said grantees or their assigns.

Sec. 5. That on or before the depositing of said instrument of conveyance with the said United States Trust Company, said grantees shall deliver to said commissioners a written contract signed by themselves and binding them to said State to pay the interest on the said bonds as the same shall accrue, and to finish the railroad of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company to its Western terminus at Paint Rock and the Georgia or Tennessee State line near Ducktown, according to the charter of said company, and all acts amendatory thereof, and that said railroad be completed and put in operation to Paint Rock on or before the 1st day of July, 1881, and to Murphy, in the county of Cherokee, on or before the 1st day of January, 1885; and that the work upon the said road shall

be begun within two months from the date of the ratification of this act, and carried on with diligence and energy until completed at Ducktown and Paint Rock.

Sec. 6. That the work upon said road shall be continued by said State as heretofore up to the time when said grantees or their assigns shall take possession of the same, and all the moneys expended by said State from and after the ratification of this act, up to and including the day upon which said grantees or their assigns shall assume control, shall be paid by them on or before the delivery of possession. And the remuneration of said State for the convict labor employed upon said road within the periods named shall be computed at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per capita per annum.

Sec. 7. That during the construction of said railroad, and until the same shall be completed as aforesaid, said State shall furnish to said grantees or their assigns, not less than five hundred able-bodied convicts, who shall be under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary, and said grantees or their assigns shall pay to said State for and in consideration of the services of said convicts one hundred and twenty-five dollars per capita per annum, which shall include the board, clothing, maintenance, supervision, and all other expenses, payable quarterly: that is to say, on the first day of May, August, November and February in each and every year.

Sec. 8. That upon the execution and delivery of said contract by said grantees they shall reorganize the said Company as a new corporation by the name of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company upon the basis of a capital stock of four million of dollars, which shall be considered and deemed preferred stock; and there shall be set aside and reserved of said stock, for the benefit of the private stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company as the same may exist at the date of the ratification of this act, the sum of two hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars, (\$212,500) which stock shall be divided *pro rata* between said private stockholders, according to the number of shares of the stock of the said last mentioned Company respectively held by them; *Provided*, That said Company, by a majority vote of the stockholders in interest may issue second or common stock to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars per mile of said road; and said company as reorganized shall be governed by a board of nine directors who shall be elected by a majority vote of the stockholders in interest.

Sec. 9. That after its reorganization, said Company may execute and deliver mortgage deeds with power of sale, to such trustee or trustees as may be selected by the Board of Directors, conveying the Railroad, property and franchises, including road bed, superstructure, equipment and all the real and personal estate of said Company to secure the payment of such bonds and the interest thereon, as the same shall become due, as it may issue to aid in the construction, completion and equipment of said Railroad; and said mortgage deeds, when duly executed, may be recorded in the Register's office, in Rowan county, and their registration in that county shall be deemed an effectual and sufficient registration for all purposes, and it shall not be necessary to register the same in any other county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided*, That no sale under the mortgage deeds herein authorized shall be made by virtue of any decree of foreclosure or of any power of sale contained therein, without giving ninety days notice thereof in three newspapers published in the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 10. That the bonds to be issued under the first said mortgage deeds shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per mile for each mile of Road finished and ready for operation, and said mortgage and bonds shall have expressed in the body thereof that they are issued for the purpose of completing the said Railroad, and that the mortgage cannot be foreclosed for either principal or interest until said Railroad shall have been completed to Paint Rock and Murphy; *Provided*, That until the eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds now outstanding shall have been paid, the aggregate of bonds authorized to be issued as provided in this section, shall be less than the

amount named above by the sum of \$850,000. And neither by this act nor by the contract to be made by authority thereof, shall the first lien of the mortgage now upon said Road as security for said bonds be affected or impaired.

Sec. 11. That the bonds to be issued by said reorganized Company shall run for a period not exceeding thirty years, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July; and said bonds shall begin to bear interest on the first day of January, 1881, and not earlier.

Sec. 12. That of said first mortgage bonds there shall be delivered to the Treasurer of said State the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$550,000), par value in payment for the disbursements of said State on account of said Company; and until the delivery of said bonds, said State shall retain the lien it now has upon the property of the Company, as provided by law.

Sec. 13. That any second or subsequent mortgage that may be executed and the bonds that may be issued thereunder, shall have expressed in the body thereof the like provision that they are issued for the purpose of completing said Railroad and cannot be foreclosed until the same shall have been completed to Paint Rock and Murphy.

Sec. 14. That Thomas J. Jarvis, Zebulon B. Vance and John M. Worth, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to examine the work upon said Road, and in the event of the death, resignation or disability of any one of them, then the survivors shall, with the approval and concurrence of said grantees or their assigns select a successor, who shall be clothed with the same powers and duties as his predecessor. And the same as often as such vacancy or disability shall occur. The expenses of said commissioners shall be borne by said Company, and the pay of the commissioners is hereby fixed at ten dollars per diem, each, exclusive of actual traveling expenses.

Sec. 15. That said Commissioners shall, from time to time, and certainly as often as ten miles of said Road shall be put in running order, examine the work thereon; and, in case of failure of said grantees, or their assigns, to conduct the same according to the terms of their said contract, to give due notice thereof to the Governor of said State and to the United States Trust Company of New York. A decision of a majority of said Commissioners as to any matter entrusted to them by this act shall be binding alike upon said State and said grantees, or their assigns.

Sec. 16. That in case the said grantees, or their assigns shall fail to carry out and perform their said contract all the grants hereby intended to be made to them shall become null and void. And upon notification of such failure by the said Commissioners, the said Trust Company shall surrender to the Governor of said State, or his duly accredited agent, the instrument of conveyance so as aforesaid deposited with said Company, but no damages shall be recoverable against the said grantees for any breach of said contract.

Sec. 17. That upon notification by the said commissioners to the Governor, that the said grantees or their assigns, have failed for the period of ninety days to comply with and perform their said contract, the Governor shall notify said grantees and their assigns immediately to proceed to complete the said Railroad according to their said contract; and should they fail to do so for a period of thirty days from the date of such notice, the Governor shall then appoint six directors, who, together with the directors to be chosen by the private stockholders, and the said grantees or their assigns, as hereinafter provided, shall elect one of their number President, and such other officers as may be necessary, and shall at once enter into the possession, control and management of said railroad, its property, franchises and appurtenances, and shall conduct, prosecute and complete the said work as by law may be directed. And at the time of the appointment of such directors the Governor shall call a meeting of the private stockholders of said Company to assemble at such time and place as he may designate, and when assembled they may, by a vote of a majority of the private stockholders, proceed to elect three directors to co-operate in the organization, management and control of said Company.

Sec. 18. That if said grantees or their assigns shall fail to observe and perform their said contract, and the said railroad, property and franchises shall come again into the possession, and control of the State as before provided, all that part of said road from Salisbury to Paint Rock, together with the property, real and personal, including rolling stock and equipments thereunto appertaining or belonging, shall be free and discharged of any and all liens, claims and demands whatsoever, saving and accepting the lien of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$850,000) now outstanding against said road, and a lien for the actual and necessary amount expended by the said grantees or their assigns, in building, repairing and equipping said road between Salisbury and Paint Rock, and a lien for the bonds to be delivered to the State in payment for disbursements as provided in section twelve of the act, and the amount of said expenditures for constructing, repairing and equipping said road from Salisbury to Paint Rock shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$850,000); and the holders of this indebtedness, whether in bonds or other evidences of debt, shall have no other lien on said railroad from Salisbury to Paint Rock than that given them under this act; and shall have no other power right or remedy to enforce the same except by an actual foreclosure of said mortgage, as provided for in this act. And until the said lien of the said grantees and their assigns for said expenditures shall be discharged, the said grantees, or their assigns, may appoint three directors to co-operate in the construction and management of said railroad; and whenever the said lien shall be discharged, the right of the said grantees and their assigns to appoint directors shall cease, and the Governor shall then appoint nine directors instead of six.

Sec. 19. That this act shall be notice to all persons furnishing material for, or performing labor upon said railroad or its property while under the management of said grantees and their assigns, and said railroad property and franchises, when returned to the possession of the State, shall be free of all liens and liabilities on account of such labor and material save only so far as the interest of said grantees and their assigns therein may be concerned.

Sec. 20. That said Company shall not discriminate against North Carolina towns and cities, in the matter of transportation rates, and that no discrimination shall be made between the towns and cities of North Carolina.

Sec. 21. That when the railroad of said Company shall have been completed to Asheville, a force shall be put to work on the Ducktown line and a sufficient force shall be kept at work to complete it as far as Pigeon River by the time the branch shall be finished to Paint Rock, and this provision shall be embodied in the aforesaid contract of said grantees.

Sec. 22. That upon the certificate of the said commissioners that the said railroad has been completed according to the said contract, the United States Trust Company of New York, shall deliver to the said grantees, or their assigns, the instrument deposited with said Company as provided in the section of this act as the deed and effectual conveyance of the State.

Sec. 23. That should the grantees, or their assigns, be hindered or delayed by any cause for which they are in no wise responsible, then the said commissioners shall allow a reasonable extension of time for the completion of the said lines of road.

Sec. 24. That the floating debt of said company not to exceed thirty thousand dollars, contracted since the purchase of the road by the State in 1875, shall be paid by the said grantees in cash, and the amount of mortgage bonds to be delivered to the State as provided in section 12 of this act shall be reduced by the amount so paid.

Sec. 25. That sections 12 and 48, and all after the word "disabilities" in line 37, of chapter 228 laws of 1854-'55, and section 7, of chapter 106, laws of 1876-'77, and all laws making appropriations or extending aid to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and all laws in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, however, if the said grantees shall fail to execute the contract as provided for in section 5, and begin work upon said railroad, the laws now providing for the employ-

ment of convicts upon said road and their support shall continue in force until further provided for by law; and the State shall have the same lien for such labor of said convicts as is now given by law.

Sec. 26. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

LITTLE PEARL.

"Red wine!" It was the croupier's hoarse cry again and again reiterated, only diversified with that of "Red roses" which broke the stillness in the superbly-appointed room at Homburg, with the gaming-table in its centre, around which were gathered its eager votaries, behind whom were the scarcely less interested group of lookers-on.

"Come away, my dear," said a very lovely woman among the spectators, in a whisper to her husband. "I am sorry that we came. This is no place for Pearl," indicating with a nod of the head as she spoke, an exquisitely beautiful girl, scarcely more than a child, of some twelve or thirteen summers, who stood beside them.

"Come Pearl," the father said. But the girl stood entranced, her eyes fixed upon a man's face seated at the farthest end of the table. It was a strikingly handsome face, even when wearing, as it did, an expression of calm, born of desperation. No tinge of color was in either cheek or lip.

His eyes shone with a strange and hard glitter, and were fixed upon the balls, as they swung round, as though on the color upmost hung his hope of life or death.

And so it was! He had sat down possessed of a fortune; he rose a beggar! Fate had steadily pursued him with his mocking hopelessness, until he had placed his last stake, only to see it mercilessly swept from him.

He half rose from the table. What more was to be done, save to go out somewhere into the still night air and send a bullet through his heart or brain.

It was at this moment the girl, with flushed cheeks and parted lips, darted to his side.

"Take this," she pleaded, for my sake! and pressed a gold piece into his cold hand.

He turned. To his excited imagination she seemed scarcely mortal, in her pure childlike loveliness. His first impulse was to return her offering; he was not yet an alms taker; but again rang out the croupier's cry of command to place the stakes.

The child stood breathless in her eager expectancy, her eyes burning with feverish interest.

A sudden impulse overmastered him. Without speaking a word, he placed the gold upon the table.

The next minute a small pile of gold was at his elbow. He staked it all again. Again he won. A bright spot of scarlet replaced the pallor in his cheek, which spread and deepened as Dame Fortune, who had so persistently frowned upon him, now reserved for him only her smiles.

Morning was breaking when he rose from the tables no longer a desperate man, but with his fortune three-fold returned to him. After the first winning, he had turned to return to the child her offering, but she had vanished. Should he ever find her, ever repay the debt? He knew not, but standing at last under the clear blue sky, with a great weight lifted from heart and brain, Harold Clayton vowed that it should be his life's search, but that the lesson taught him should never be forgotten, and the gaming tables should know him never more.

Six years passed, and Harold Clayton was winning name and fame in his own land, in his profession as an artist.

Standing one night in a crowded assembly, some one passing touched him lightly on the arm with her fan, and glancing around, he met the smiling face of his hostess.

"Come!" she said, "I want to present you to my belle. If you can prevail upon her to give you a sitting, and transfer her coloring to canvass, you will render yourself immortal."

"Is she, then, so beautiful?" he questioned.

"Judge for yourself," she lightly rejoined, leading him to a little group doing homage to the fair girl in its centre.

"Miss Rebyburn—Mr. Clayton," were the formal words of the introduction, as Harold bowed in acknowledgment before the woman whom his artistic eye confessed the most beautiful that in all his wanderings he had ever met.

Before the evening was ended he might have added the woman whom he had ever loved, since she had awakened in him an interest as new as it was strange.

Through the next week her face haunted him. Then they met again, and the charm grew and deepened. He could not define it; he scarcely acknowledge it to himself; only away from Miss Rebyburn he was

restless and uneasy, until he again found himself within the scope of her fascinations.

Yet her nature remained an enigma to him. Although so young in years, so beautiful in form and features, she seemed cold even to haughtiness, reticent almost to scorn.

It was as though some exquisite marble statue had risen in his pathway; which might some day warm into life.

She welcomed him whenever they met with a manner which, while it gave him no cause for complaint, yet chilled the hope springing within his breast.

One day, on going to her home, the servant met him at the door with the announcement that she was very ill. This knowledge—the fact that he could no longer conceal from himself that he loved her, and that on his hope of winning her hung his life's happiness!

He went back to his studio, wretched and despairing, and seated himself at his easel. He had not meant to paint her face—his brain seemed unconscious of his fingers' toil—yet, when the morning broke, it was her features smiling upon him from the canvas, and he remembered the words his hostess had uttered on the night he first met her—that thus should he render himself immortal.

He grew pale and was wan in the days of anxious suspense, when those who watched over her couch knew not which would conquer the angel of life or death. But there came an hour, never to be forgotten, when he was admitted into her presence.

She was very white, very fragile, but more beautiful than in the coloring of perfect health. A new expression, too, was in the violet eyes raised to welcome him.

"I am very glad to meet you again," she said, gently. "I hear you have been anxious about me. You were very kind."

Then the words he had not meant to speak burst from his lips. "Anxious?" he said. "Can a man, Miss Rebyburn, perishing of hunger, hear of the famine without a shudder? I am presumptuous, you will say. It is true. What is my life, with its many sealed pages in which your eyes could never look, that I should dare offer it to you? And yet, purified by your love, I would try to make it more worthy. Tell me—answer me! If I serve you as Jacob served Rachel, is there hope that I may win you? My darling! I love you! I cannot live my life without you! Will you not share it?"

Lower and lower she drooped the lids, until the long dark lashes swept the marble cheek, while the sweet mouth trembled; but the momentary weakness passed as she spoke.

"Forget all that you have said, Mr. Clayton. It can never be."

"You do not love me?" he questioned, sadly.

Again that swift expression of pain flitted across the lovely face.

"I shall never marry," she answered; "but, and in her voice crept an almost pleading tone, I need my friend very much, Mr. Clayton. Do not desert me!"

"I cannot," he replied. "To desert you would be to desert the hope of one day forcing you to unsway your cruel words—the hope which will go with me to my grave."

What was the barrier between them? This was the question ever ringing in Harold Clayton's ear. As she looked when she pronounced his doom, so he had fancied she might have looked when the statue warmed into life.

Since then, she had been colder, more distant than before; but he had caught the momentary expression, and transferred it to the picture on which every leisure moment was spent.

He was thus engrossed one morning, ever striving to add new beauty to his almost perfect work, when a low knock at the door aroused him.

"Come in!" he called, then bent anew to his task, without so much as raising his head, until a low, laughing voice sounded close beside him.

"We were caught in the shower, Mr. Clayton; and I persuaded Margaret to seek shelter with me here. I did not dream she would find herself forestalled."

It was Mrs. Somers who spoke—the lady who had first presented him to Miss Rebyburn—whose instructions he had, unknown to her, carried out.

"Margaret," she added, turning to her friend, "you have been sitting for your portrait, and did not let me know. Why have you kept it such a secret?"

He had now sprung to his feet in time to see the rosy tide spread over Margaret Rebyburn's face.

"It was a liberty I took without Miss Rebyburn's knowledge, Mrs. Somers," he explained. "I assure you I have never been so fortunate as to secure a sitting."

Well, you shall have one now, and you must thank me for it," she rejoined, while Margaret turned away to examine the sketches and studies lying about in profuse confusion.

There are some sketches taken while I was studying abroad, Miss Rebyburn," said Harold. "Will you amuse yourself by looking at them?"

"I will return in a few moments," interrupted Mrs. Somers. "Wait for me, my dear."

A word of expostulation rose to Margaret's lips, but too late. The door had closed behind the speaker.

Silence fell between the two thus left behind, when a low cry arrested Harold's attention. He sprang to Miss Rebyburn's side.

Her eyes were fixed upon a little sketch she held in her hand. It represented a gaming-table, at one end of which sat a man, haggard, desperate, despairing; and by him a child, holding out to him a single gold piece, with a smile in her eyes, and seemingly a prayer on her lips.

"You would know the history of that picture," he said. "Let me tell you. Years ago I was in Homburg. The gaming-tables attracted me, and every night found me beside them, losing or winning, according to the fortune of the hour. One evening the demon ill-luck pursued me. I lost and lost, until I found I was beggared. Maddened, desperate, I determined to put an end to my miserable life, when some one touched my shoulder; a child-angel stood before me and slipped into my hand a piece of gold. 'For my sake,' she whispered. The croupier's hoarse cry warned me no time was to be lost. I staked the gold and won, but turning to give her back her own she had fled. When I rose from the table I had vowed a vow to my unknown deliverer that I would never again hazard a dollar of the fortune I considered hers. I have never found her, Margaret. The child will never know her work, but I am not afraid to meet her, for I have kept my pledge."

"Harold!" it was almost a whisper, but something in the tone made his heart give a wild, joyous leap—have I known you all this time, and have you just found me out? It was this, Harold, which separated us. I dared not give my life to a man whom I had first known as a gambler. I supposed you still played, and I thought that to see again that expression on your face I had seen that night would kill me.

Tell me, is it true? Have you never touched a card since?"

"Never!" he answered, solemnly. "And it is to you I owe it and life. Pearl—little Pearl, can you not trust the man who has been so long faithful to the child to be faithful to the woman? My own, you will not doom the life that you have saved?"

But at this juncture Mrs. Somers, opening the door, beats a precipitous retreat. Harold's statue has warmed into life, and, pressing the lovely lips to his, he thanks God that it is his breath which has awakened it.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

(Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.)

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FOR 1880.

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

The members of the executive committee of the Democratic-Conservative party for the Seventh Congressional District, are requested to meet in Statesville on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1880, for the purpose of fixing time and place for holding the Congressional District Convention, and for considering such other business as may properly come before it.

W. H. H. COWLES, Chairman.

Democratic State Convention.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, is the day and Raleigh the place, chosen by the State Executive Committee, for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

By reference to the proceedings of the County Commissioners, it will be seen that the Winston township lines have been extended to the corporate limits of the town. Several citizens, living within hearing of the court-house bell, have heretofore been obliged to go five or six miles to vote. This matter has been known by the Commissioners for years, and until now no move has been made to remedy the evil. It is never too late to do good, however.

The dividing the township into two election precincts, has also its advantages, and will secure a fuller vote, as some of our townsmen would not walk as far as the Court-house to vote.

We would suggest that it would be a good idea to "lay off" the townships into squares as near as possible. The present townships are regular political "gerrymanders," to use an old term, which works a great inconvenience to the people all over the county.

No Military at the Polls.

The Military Committee of the House has agreed to offer an amendment to the army appropriation bill, to the effect that "no money appropriated in the act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

It is the same amendment that was passed last year, and will excite a lively debate. The President signed the bill containing this clause last year, and will no doubt do so again. After the recent muss over the deficiency bill, noticed last week, we think the bill should be passed without much debate.

The Raleigh Observer well says: "Troops can only overawe and prevent a free expression of the popular will. Bayonets can force a result; but they cannot give us a free election."

In view of the approaching political State campaign, and the great importance of thorough organization, so there be no division in our ranks relative to local and other side issues, the Raleigh News has the following timely exhortation:

It is time the Democratic Executive Committees of the several counties were taking steps in organizing. We are going to have one of the hottest campaigns ever experienced in the annals of North Carolina. Let no man be a member of the committees except live, active, positive men. Leave no stone unturned that is in the way of success. More depends upon the composition of these committees than anything else. There is no pay attached to the position of a committeeman, only the honor and duty we owe to ourselves and children. A consciousness of assisting in the preservation of our institutions as handed down to us by our forefathers, from the withering, blighting radical rule.

A MISTAKE AS TO TAXATION.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the press with a caption to the effect that real estate will not be taxed this year. This is calculated to mislead. There will be a tax, of course, but it will be based upon last year's valuation. No new assessment of real estate is required by law this year.

The New Revenue Bill.

The news from Washington are that the sub-committee of the ways and means committee decided to report favorably on Mr. Carlisle's bill to amend the internal revenue law. A number of petitions have come from St. Louis and other large cities favoring its adoption.

The bill limits distillers' bonds to \$100,000 and makes their penal sum the amount of, instead of double the tax. It also provides that the distiller may give a bond if a lessee instead of owner consent that the building be used for distilling purposes. It is also provided that fermenting tubs shall be emptied at or before the end of the fermenting period, that no tub in a sweet-mash distillery shall be filled oftener than once in seventy-two hours, no tub in a sour-mash distillery oftener than once in ninety-six hours, and no tub in a new distillery oftener than once in one hundred and forty-four hours. The distillery is given three years from the date of entry in the warehouse in which to pay the taxes on the spirits.

There are a number of other changes in the existing law, most of them relating to the details of the relations between distillers and the internal revenue bureau. The bill, according to the estimates of the internal revenue bureau, proposes to reduce the revenue upon the basis of last year about \$2,250,000, in the following manner:

First—By relieving distillers of the interest upon the tax upon distilled spirits remaining in bond over a year, which now yield a tax of about \$150,000.

Second—By relieving distillers and wholesale dealers in distilled spirits from the payment of certain stamps on barrels, which yielded last year about \$350,000.

Third—By making certain allowances for shrinkage on the evaporation of spirits in bonded warehouses, that would reduce the revenue about \$1,750,000.

It cannot properly be said that this bill will reduce the total amount of revenue, inasmuch as the books of the internal revenue bureau show that the revenue from the tax on distilled spirits is steadily increasing, and even though the Carlisle bill should become a law, there is every indication that the aggregate amount of revenue will continue to increase. For the first seven months of the current fiscal year, the tax on distilled spirits had yielded \$8,362,397.07 more than it did in the corresponding period of last year.

Politics are commencing to create considerable excitement North and West, and will soon be up to fever heat, judging from the political papers we are daily receiving from Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse and other points, setting forth the claims of some half a dozen aspirants for the Presidency, in the Democratic and Republican parties.

Papers seem to be becoming very numerous, as almost every week, recently, a new literary paper finds its way to our table, and we learn numbers of them are scattered broadcast over the country, as if were, by way of introduction.

The Charlotte Observer says: Mr. H. C. Eccles has received intelligence of the death in Rockdale, Texas, on the 25th ult., of Mr. Henry J. Douthitt, a young gentleman who was once among the prominent business men of Statesville and is pleasantly remembered by many people in this section of the State. He was about 30 years of age, a native of Davidson county, and moved to Texas seven or eight years ago.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—The Legislature of Virginia recently granted a charter for the incorporation of a company to be known as the "Virginia Angora Company." The capital of the association is placed at \$2,000,000, of which amount \$1,300,000 is said to have already been subscribed. According to its charter the company is permitted to hold in fee 200,000 acres of land, and to issue bonds, but not without the consent of nine-tenths of all the stockholders. A contract has been made with California parties to transfer their stock of thoroughbred Angoras to Virginia, and to furnish about 20,000 ewe goats of original Maltese stock, to be purchased in and brought from Mexico. Although the industry has been successful in California, yet the conditions for success are so far superior in the mountains of Virginia as to warrant the transfer of the herds and an expenditure of about \$200,000 in making the transfer and improvements.

CONGRESS.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.—The House Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of eight to three, decided to place on the free list, "All manufactured paper, wood pulp, jute butts, manufactured flax, straw and all other fibre and fibrous plants fit for use in the manufacture of paper."

They also decided, by a vote of seven to five, to fix the duty at forty per cent. on flannels, blankets, hats made of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of alpaca, goat or other like animals, such as that not otherwise provided for.

In the House Mr. Scales introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 to aid the centennial celebration of the battle of Guilford Court-house, N. C., March 15th, 1881, and \$10,000 for a monument to General Greene, to be erected at Greensboro, N. C. He has introduced a bill providing that the mineral lands of the government, and all such lands hereafter acquired, shall be surveyed, and sold by the government at their true value, and that the proceeds, after the payment of the necessary expenses of surveys, shall be applied toward the payment of the public debt.

Gen. Beale has reported, with amendments, a bill introduced by D. L. Russell, to create a new collection district in North Carolina, and make Fayetteville a port of entry. He states that the alleged necessity for this enactment grows out of legislation of the State of North Carolina. More than eighty-five years ago that State chartered a company for the improvement of Cape Fear River, authorizing the company to demand toll of all vessels navigating the river in consideration of improving and keeping the river open for navigation. The charter exists in full force, and a question of vested rights arises. The committee has found no decision of the United States Supreme Court upon this question, but are of opinion that no tonnage tax or duty can be constitutionally imposed by a State without the assent of Congress.

The bill prohibits, under penalty of \$500, any corporation or person from exacting tolls or charges upon any steamboat or vessel by virtue of any State law or charter, and declares the Cape Fear River open to free navigation by any duly registered and licensed vessel. The collection district created includes so much of the present district of Wilmington as is situated on the south and west side of Cape Fear River. The collector is required to reside and keep his office at Fayetteville, which is declared a port of entry, and his salary is not to exceed \$500 per annum.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as completed, appropriates \$14,000,000; it and the River and Harbor bill will be reported to-day.

Mr. Armfield, of N. C., introduced a bill to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes and pears and to reduce the tax on spirits distilled from grain or mixtures thereof, to twenty-five cents per gallon, and providing that the producers of leaf tobacco may sell in quantities of not more than 10 pounds at the time without license.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and discharge the committee of Ways and Means from the further consideration of the bill, placing salt, printing type, printing paper and materials used in making printing paper on the free list and put it on its passage. Defeated.

IMPORTANT TO ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS.—We could call the attention of administrators and executors to a very important matter connected with their duties. By reference to the law, as contained in sections 45 and 46 of chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, it will be seen that it is the duty of all administrators and executors to give notice to all persons holding claims against their estates to exhibit them before a certain day, and such notice must be posted at the court house and at four other public places in the county, or be published in the county newspapers. The reason this notice is required is to enable the administrator and executor to settle up the estate, and the claims of all creditors not presented within the time prescribed in the notice are barred. If an administrator or executor pays out any money without giving this notice he renders himself personally liable to other creditors, and even if he gives notice he still must post it, and if these notices are posted up at four places (instead of being published in the county paper) the law says he must prove it by a witness stating the times and places when and where he saw such notice posted. Now, we ask how many administrators are able to furnish such proof of their compliance with the law?

The New York Journal of Commerce has been compelled by the great advance in paper to raise its price of subscription to \$15 a year. Scores of other dailies have advanced their prices for the same cause. The Star is still furnished at the old price, \$7 a year. It is the only daily in the State that publishes the midnight dispatches. Wilmington Star.

STATE NEWS.

Wilkesboro Index: The wheat and oat crop in this section is promising, notwithstanding the fears of the flies.

Statesville Landmark: A party of revenue officers destroyed in Wilkes county last week ten distilleries and a quantity of beer.

The Kinley Gold Mines, located about 18 miles South of High Point, were sold some days ago by Messrs. Cansey and Jones, to Northern capitalists.

The Ore Knob Copper company, of Ashe county, N. C., have declared a quarterly dividend of 24 per cent. out of the net earnings of the company for the past three months.

Statesville Landmark: Deputy Collector Stockton reports having destroyed 8 stills and bound over 6 men in Cleveland, Polk and Randolph, during March; and Deputies Bryan and Caldwell have, since the 1st, cut up 16 stills and arrested a number of distillers in Surry, Wilkes and Alleghany.

Greensboro Patriot says: We are sorry to hear of frequent disturbances on board of the passenger trains of the North Carolina Railroad. During the past week trouble some, and we might say drunken passengers, have attacked the conductors on two occasions, simply because the conductors wished to do their duty.

The Wilmington Star says it is a mistake about Miss Linkhaw getting married to a custom house officer. We received the story from a gentleman in Lumberton, Miss Linkhaw's home. Singular that there should be such a difference of opinion on such an important matter.

The school bill was not passed by the Legislature, and never will be while it recommends text books, and so makes the lobbies the battle grounds of the drummers of publishing houses. They can always either kill a bill in committee, or have it slain in its perilous journey through the hands of clerks and speakers.

The Star says that Judge Avery has signed a decree at chambers for the sale of the Carolina Central Railway at the instance of the first mortgage bondholders. The terms of the decree require the payment of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, which is to be deposited in the bank of New Hanover in Wilmington, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one, two and three months.

MAJ. ROBINS ON THE STUMP.—Hon. W. M. Robbins, at Davie court week before last, and again at Yadkin court last week, addressed the people on the issues of the day. He had good audiences and marked attention on both occasions, and his early efforts will have the effect of arousing the people to a sense of the duty which will devolve upon them this summer. As a popular orator Maj. Robbins has not a superior in the State. He spoke at Wilkesboro also, and his brilliant oratory will have the citadel as its early and prepare the way for an overwhelming majority for the congressional nominee in this district, whoever he may be.—Landmark.

Blue Ridge Blade: The mail carrier from this place to Cranberry informs us that the mountains between here and there are full of wolves and panthers. He says that a man (he does not remember the name) last week on Linville mountain caught two young panthers alive and crippled the old one. Mr. John Tompkins while out deer hunting on Grand Mother mountain last week came across a large drove of wolves, but as he was alone and not fond of wolf meat, he shook the dust off his feet at them just like a dog does at naughty boys who tie a tin can to his tail.

Elliott Daingerfield, son of J. E. P. Daingerfield of Fayetteville who left his home some months ago to accomplish himself in the art of painting, has recently executed a specimen entitled "An Excellent Vintage," which has been accepted by the National Exhibition Committee on Paintings, as one of the most handsome and perfectly finished among a thousand, and assigned a conspicuous position in the hall of honor in New York city, while five hundred beautiful specimens, offered by artists of more experience in the practice of the profession, were rejected.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.—The 220th session of this venerable body has just closed at Washington in this State, and the delegates passed through Raleigh on their return home. They went and returned via Newbern, from which city they were taken by special steamer. The Rev. P. H. Dalton of High Point, was chosen Moderator. The meeting was a harmonious one, and a large amount of business was transacted. The meeting was held in the church of Rev. Samuel M. Smith, son of Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smith, of Greensboro, and the citizens of Washington fully sustained their character for whole-souled christian hospitality. The delegates elected to the general assembly that meets in Charleston, S. C., in May next were ministers Rev. C. H. Wiley, Winston, and Rev. P. U. Fancette, Granville, and ruling elders George Allan, of New Bern, and Wm. S. Primrose, of Raleigh. Reidsville has been selected as the place of holding the next meeting and the first Monday in September as the time.

There are three trees on what is known as the "Islands of the Neuse," in Johnston county, whose dimensions are as follows: A hickory, which is eight feet through; an elm, seven feet through, and a cypress, whose hollow is so large that a medium sized horse can be carried in it and turned around. How is that for big trees?—A subscriber wishes to know "how much the Western North Carolina Railroad has cost the State, and how much it will cost Mr. Best?" The Western North Carolina Railroad has cost the State altogether \$4,000,000 original appropriation, and something over \$1,350,000 recent liabilities; total, \$5,350,000. Mr. Best pays \$550,000 in new bonds, and assumes the liabilities against the road amounting to \$850,000; total \$1,400,000.—By the way, some of the syndicate friends and press have assailed the motives of Judge Merrimon in a most outrageous and unmanly manner. Shame on them.—The Observer evidently has doubts as to whether the Ducktown branch is fully protected and assured. Our contemporary is not alone in this doubt.—Raleigh correspondent: Few know how uncertain was the issue for awhile. The real battle was in the Committee of which Gen. Leach was Chairman; had Mr. Scott, of New Hanover, been present, at the earliest decisive vote the proposition would have been beaten, and amendments inserted, changing, perhaps, the fate of the whole measure. The vote of the Chair held it alone.—Greensboro Messenger.

GENERAL NEWS.

One hundred and twenty-five acres of strawberries have been planted in Florida this season for the Northern markets. The yield ranges from 4,000 to 6,000 quarts per acre.

South Carolina House of Representatives has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable with \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment, to entice a colored laborer away from his employers.

Peaches are growing and developing in Sumter county, Georgia. What is more to the purpose, rice culture on pine lands is a success there. The Hinesville Gazette says that farmers last year made eighty-seven dollars net profit to the acre on rice, and that too on pine land without fertilization.

The national government has ordered that twelve girls and twelve boys of the Cherokee Indians, residing in the more western counties of this State, be educated at the expense of the government at the Asheville Female and the Weaverville Colleges, the girls to be taught at Asheville and the boys at Weaverville, for the purpose of enabling them to instruct their own people.

Our domestic exports, exclusive of coin and bullion, have increased in the last 10 years from \$275,000,000 to nearly \$700,000,000. In 1870 the number of arrivals and clearances of ocean steamships from the port of New York was 1,480; in 1879 the number was 2,780, nearly double. In 1875 we began the exploration of fresh beef, and in 1879 our total export of this commodity was over 54,000,000 pounds.

SALE OF A NOTED SUMMER RESORT.—The celebrated Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Va., were sold at public auction Wednesday, Mr. Wm. A. Stuart, of Saltville, Va., and brother of the late Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, becoming the purchaser at \$340,000. Mr. Stuart has a mortgage for a large amount on the property. Though sold low, it is believed Judge Jackson will confirm the sale.

At the meeting on Sabbath of the "Salvation Army" of Plymouth and Danport a large crowd of roughs attended, and created disturbances resulting in free-handed fights between the two factions. The Salvationists laid about them with sticks and fists, and for two hours riot prevailed, the fighting being occasionally suspended while singing, preaching and mock orations were introduced. At length the Salvationists were driven to seek refuge in a house.

The pleuro-pneumonia, or cattle disease, is spreading South, having reached Maryland from New Jersey. The disease as yet has not become widespread in the former State, and can easily be eradicated if the proper efforts be made. In 1859 it first appeared in Massachusetts, and was stamped out at once by vigorous measures. The Maryland authorities declare that they will do all in their power to prevent a further spread of this disease. A similar epidemic among the horses prostrated business from Boston to Charleston some six years ago. It was called the epizootic.—Charlotte Observer.

Mines were found in the Ute territory and the Utes have gone up and out. Their title was the best that could be, but their Yankee brethren read their own titles clear to all other men's goods. The Crow come next, and are to be victims to Yankee "progress." According to advice from Washington the lands of these Indians also are rich in mineral deposits. An invasion is threatened, and the Crow chiefs have been summoned to Washington to "adjust the matter amicably." It is somewhat difficult to see why an Indian who owns a gold or silver mine should be deprived of its possession merely because somebody else, who has no claim upon earth to it, desires to take it away from him.—Hale's Weekly.

Some weeks ago five Pennsylvania politicians were indicted for attempting to bribe members of the Legislature to vote for the bill giving \$4,000,000 compensation to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages sustained through the riots, and in this scheme there was said to be a "\$2,000,000 steal." Some of the members peached on the bribers, who were thereupon indicted, but being politicians, pleaded guilty on the understanding that they would be pardoned before sentence was pronounced. The pardon, however, could not be procured from the Council, and they were on Monday called up for sentence. It was then found that they had sought safety in flight and forfeited their recognizances. They will probably go abroad while their friends "work" for the pardon. They are all, we believe, Republicans. The chief is the most prominent Republican in the State except Mr. Cameron, very wealthy and very wicked. We do not know that they are all Grant boomers.—Nation (Ind. Rep.).

The Exchange of International Money Orders between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, the German Empire, and the Republics of France and Algeria, under the new regulations, will commence on the 1st day of April, 1880. The amount of international money order, payable in either of said countries, must be expressed thereon in United States money as well as in the money of the country of payment. Persons desiring to send money orders to either of the above named countries, will be informed at the office of the value of United States money, in the currency of the country in which the money order is payable. Money orders can also be obtained on Italy, and the Dominion of Canada as formerly.

Kearney's case on appeal was called for trial last Thursday, but the arch agitator had been so floored by the result of the San Francisco election, in which his side had been defeated by about 6,000 votes, that he had taken to his bed and could not attend. His case was continued for a fortnight.

Grateful Women. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

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The Miscellaneous Department will receive careful attention, giving choice articles, reading and much general information.

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will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer

will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops, and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets

will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every subscriber, friend or reader of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

The extent of railroad building now going on in the United States is one of the marvels of the times. The whole country has caught the infection, and its leading minds are engaged in projecting great enterprises and combining mammoth systems. The South, which has not kept abreast of the North in the matter of transportation, has recently received an impetus in this direction which is attracting the attention of railroad men everywhere. It is stated by a Northern commercial paper that within a period of seven months, 2,971 miles of road have been completed and preliminary arrangements have been made for the immediate building of 12,641 miles, making the total of completed and projected roads since September 1, 1879, 15,612 miles. This nearly equals the entire increase of mileage for the three years 1869, 1870 and 1871, which have been looked upon as the most active and inflated period of railroad construction in the history of the United States. Taking the actual cash cost of these railway enterprises to be \$17,500 a mile the conclusion is reached that they will absorb \$273,000,000 of capital.—Charlotte Observer.

1880. 1880.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT Mrs. DOUTHITT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

for the Spring and Summer of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash. All are invited to call. Mrs. T. B. DOUTHITT, Salem, N. C., April 8, 1880.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

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of the SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, and refer the public to these publications specimens of our work.

POETRY.

TRUE HEROISM.
Let other write of battles fought
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who yields;
But I will write of that brave man
Who struggles on through years
Against himself, and wins the day
Unstained by human tears.

He is a hero stanch and brave,
Who fights unseen for
And puts at rest beneath his feet
His passion base and low,
And stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed,
The bravest man that drew a sword
In fury or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscle to overcome
An enemy who marches not
With banner, plume or drum;
A foe forever lurking nigh,
With silent, steady tread,
Beside your board each passing day,
At night beside your bed.

All honor then to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his base self,
Who conquers and is free,
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Nor fill a hero's grave,
But still he places his name among
The bravest of the brave.

HUMOROUS.

—We once heard of a rich man who
was badly injured by being run over.
"It isn't the accident," said he, "that I
mind; that's the thing; but the
idea of being run over by a confounded
swill cart makes me mad."

"Ah, my good fellow, where have
you been for a week back?" "For a week
back I have not been troubled with a
weak back, I thank you!" "No, no,
where have you been long back?"
"Long back! Don't you call me long
back, you sounder!"

APR QUOTATION.—"Did I not give you
a flogging the other day?" said a school-
master to a trembling urchin. "Yes,
sir," answered the boy. "Well, what does
the Scripture say on that subject?" "I
don't know, sir," said the other, "unless
it is that passage which says, 'It is more
blessed to give than to receive.'"

—A dashing foreman to a tailor, dining
in a mixed company, wished to im-
press those present with the importance
of his services to his employers. "The
I say it, that should not say it," quoth
snip, "if it was not for me, our people
could not carry on their business." "I
can very well believe you," said one of
the party, "I never yet heard of a tailor
who could carry on his business without
a goose."

"Pa, what does a chip of the old
block mean?"
"Why do you ask, my son?"
"Because, when I was coming home
from school, I saw three squirrels up a
tree, and said there was a dozen; and
some men who were there said I was a
chip of the old block."

AN EXCELLENT GRACE.—One day,
at the table of the late Dr. Pearce (Dean
of Ely), just as the cloth was removing,
the subject of discourse happened to be
that of an extraordinary mortality
amongst the lawyers. "We have lost,"
said a gentleman, "not less than six
eminent barristers in as many months."
The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as
he finished his remark, and gave the
company a look. "For this, and every
other day, the Lord's name be praised!"
The effect was irresistible.

A SCOTCH RECOGNITION.—A Scotch
woman when on her way to Glasgow
met two young sailors, one of whom
abruptly accosted her. "How are you my
good woman? How have you been this
long time?" Looking with surprise at the
young man whom she did not re-
member, when he said before, she said:
"I cannot say I ken ye, sir." "Not know
me, my woman? I am the devil's sister's
son." "Are ye the devil's sister's son?"
heh, when I take a better look of ye
mon, but ye are like your uncle."

—A country clergyman was one day
riding along, when he was observed by
two lawyers. Riding up, one on each
side, they asked him how it was that
gentlemen of his cloth made such and
mistakes. "I was present not long
since," says one, "when a clergyman, in-
stead of saying, Oge, King of Buehan,
said, Hog, King of Bacon?" "Oh," said
the old gentleman, "we are like all our
fellow-beings, subject to mistakes. I
meant myself to say, no, long since,
that the devil was the father of law-
yers." "Are you a fool or a knave?"
said one of them. "I believe, gentle-
men," said he, "that I am between both."

—One day Dr. Whately was walking
with a young officer of artillery, who
was allied to him by blood, when the
latter propounded to him the following
riddle:
"What is the difference between a
donkey and an archbishop?"
"Whatly gave it up, and received the
following reply:
"The one carries his cross behind and
the other before," referring to the
marks of the cross on the back of the
domestic ass and on the apron of an
archbishop?"
"Very good, indeed," laughed Whately.
"And now can you tell me the dif-
ference between a donkey and a captain
of artillery?"
"No, indeed, I cannot," replied the
officer.

"There is none whatever," rejoined the
archbishop.

AGRICULTURAL.

Thin Seeding Successful.

A correspondent in the Country
Gentleman gives the following as his
experience in regard to thin seeding:
"My experience has been mostly
with oats, yet I think that the same
result be obtained in raising other
grains. The practice of farmers in
this vicinity has been to sow about
three bushels of seed oats on an acre,
and for many years I followed this
practice; but when seeding down to
grass with this quantity I found it
very difficult to get a good catch
and growth of grass. In order to
give the grass a better chance to
grow, I began to sow less grain, and
for some years past I have sown
only one bushel of seed to the acre
when I seeded down with oats, and
I find this quantity to be sufficient
on my land as I fit it to seed down.
When a large quantity of grain is
sown, it comes up and grows so
much faster than the grass that the
latter has but a slim chance to get a
good start and foothold in the spring,
which it needs in order to live and
grow through the season; but if the
grain is sown thin the grass gets
such a start as will carry it along
till the grain is harvested. The dif-
ference in the quantity of straw
which is produced by thick or thin
seeding is much less than many peo-
ple suppose, for when the grain is
thickly sown the plants do not tiller
as much, nor do the stalks grow as
large as with a thin seeding, and
consequently the grain is less liable
to lodge, and as a general rule I
think the heads grow larger and fill
better than with a thick seeding.
This season I sowed three pecks
of oats on three-quarters of an acre
of land and after they were harvest-
ed they were 66 shocks, of 10 bun-
dles each, on the field, much of the
straw measuring four feet in height
before it was cut, and some plants
that I pulled up had from six to
eight stalks from a plant."—E.

When to Apply Manure.

The common practice among farm-
ers is to make a general clearing of
the yard and barn cellars once a
year, either in the spring or fall. Ri-
ther time, and has its disadvantages.
If this work is done in the spring, it
is when the ground is soft, and other
work is exceedingly pressing. If the
manure is drawn out in the fall and
dropped in heaps upon the field to
be cultivated next season, there is
more or less waste by leaching and
evaporation. There is a growing
disposition among our intelligent
farmers to apply manure directly to
growing crops, or as near the time
of planting and sowing as possible.
It is felt that the sooner manure is
put within reach of the roots of
plants, the better for the crops and
owner. Manure is so much capital
invested, and bears interest only as
it is consumed in the soil.

The barn cellar may be so man-
aged as to manufacture and turn out
fertilizers every month in the year,
so that the farmer may suit his con-
venience in applying them to the
soil. When manure is not wanted
for cultivated crops, it is always safe
to apply it to the grass crop, either
in pastures or upon meadows after
mowing. Top dressing is growing
in favor with our intelligent farm-
ers. Grass pays better than almost
any farm crop in the older States,
and the spreading of compost saves
the necessity of frequent plowing
and seeding. By top-dressing at an
inconvenient season of the year, fields
may be kept profitable in grass for
an indefinite time.—American Agri-
culturist.

Sing Dixie's Praises—Prosperity Re- turning—"There's Music in the Air."

With the return of good times,
don't forget the million fair daugh-
ters of the South (God bless them),
who could and should be singing
from grateful hearts the life long
day, and night too. Provide your
children with the means to make
home happy by giving them a Piano
or Organ, or if they have that, send
\$1.25 to Ludden & Bates for a year's
subscription to the only SOUTHERN
MUSICAL JOURNAL published. In ad-
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Pay Your Corporation Taxes and Save Cost.

AFTER the 10th day of January, 1880,
there will be cost added to all unpaid
corporation taxes, and the same placed in
the hands of the officer with authority
to collect the same.
L. N. CLINARD,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, 79.

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